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Russell Brown,
Ross Kingdon,
Wayne Gillcash,
Lou Vesh,
James Williston**

President's Message

The weather in Calgary has been extremely cold in Calgary this week, below minus 18 Celsius (0 Fahrenheit) all week until next week. Our next major event is 37th Wildrose Antique Collectors' Show (Edmonton) April 6-7, 2012, then RCNA Annual Convention in Calgary Thurs. July 19-Sun. July 22, 2012. Planning is almost completed and as Co-Chairman I expect to be busy for the next few months. It's never too early to plan to attend our Annual meeting at July's *Annual Convention of the Royal Canadian Numismatic Association* in Calgary, Alberta in July. My wife, **Marion**, and I plan to stay at the *Westin Calgary Hotel & Convention Centre*, 320 4th Ave. SW, Calgary, Alberta (which is offering RCNA members a special rate of \$169 per night) for the entire convention and look forward visiting with *CAWMC Members at our Annual Meeting*, and we hope to keep the breakfast price affordable. We hope to have some special CAWMC activates there. Hope to see you there.

Best wishes to **Mrs. Dave Gillespie** on a speedy recovery. Congratulations to **John and Monina Regitko** who are busier now during retirement then when working, but enjoying their many travels. Young Master **James Atchison** welcomes any doubles you may have of Western Canada woods, particularly B.C. Check out page 10 for a Great Wood Deal 4 U from **David Phillips**. He'll feature a deal in several upcoming TT issues. Member **Bob Brown** sent a new address, (and note there is no longer a postal box required) 134 Park Drive, Middletown, PA 17057. I have received many renewals for 2012 membership and I would like to remind the few that still have not renewed that is now time to renew your membership, dues must be paid by the end of March to continue to receive the Timber Talk. *ONA Golden Jubilee Convention* to celebrate their 50th Anniversary is fast approaching! Registration is available at www.ontario-numismatic.org. CAWMC (Ontario Chapter) will be holding a meeting there once again on Saturday, April 14th, 2012 that is open to any CAWMC member. If you have any questions on your membership status, or anything else, please e-mail or call me at wood5cents@shaw.ca or please phone me at 403-273-6133. You can also reach me at Box 2643 Station M, Calgary, Alberta T2P 3C1.

Good collecting to everyone.
Al Munro

Woodstock Homecoming 1988!

Continued page 2...





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 Lou Vesh & Dave Gillespie

Auction Co-ordinator and Membership Dues:
 Al Munro

Annual Membership Dues in Canadian Association of Wooden Money Collectors are:

- **Canadian Residents:**
\$10, Cdn. Funds
- **Youth (16 years old and under)** \$5 Cdn. Funds
- **U.S. A. Residents:**
\$10 U.S. Funds
- **International Members Rate (outside Cda. – U.S.A.):** \$20 Cdn. Funds

Dues paid to:

Mr. Al Munro, P.O. Box
 2643, Station M, Calgary,
 Alberta, T2P 3C1, Canada

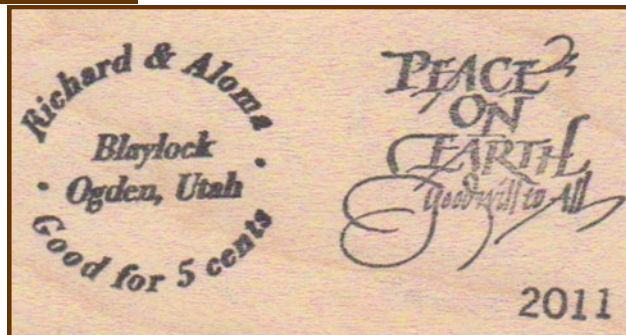
More Christmas 2011 Flats

from Norm Belsten



They were made by **Richard Blaylock**, and are 80x45 mm. I don't know how many were made, and it will not be listed, as it is a USA wood.

There were 100 woods struck by **Canada Wide Woods** on behalf of the **Waterloo Coin Society**, regular size 38mm. Each person who attended the December 2011 meeting, received one. The leftovers will be offered for sale to members and guests at \$1 each at the January 2012 meeting only, similar to what was done with the banquet woods from 2009.



Any remainders will then be offered to CAWMC (via Norm) upon request at the same price (perhaps they would like to include a few in their annual meeting auction).

Settled on the banks of the Meduxnekeag and St. John Rivers, Woodstock was the first incorporated town in New Brunswick on May 1, 1856, hence it's name "New Brunswick's First Town" and home of the world's longest covered bridge, and has a population just over 5,100.

This wood is 3770-005 WOODSTOCK, N.B. Hospitality Home Coming SMITH 87, GOOD FOR ONE BUCK IN KILMARNOCK, 1987, 250, black / red, round, 38mm. This may be connected to the annual Woodstock Old Home Week. The picture below looks like this person has bag of woods as participates in the homecoming parade.





Past Presidents:

2003—2005:
Norm Belsten

2001—2003:
Earl Salterio*

1995—2001:
Lou Vesh

1991—1995:
Pat White*

1985—1991:
Norm Belsten

1983—1985:
Neil Probert

1981—1983:
Stanley Clute

1979—1981:
Don Robb

1977—1979:
Victor Hall*

1975—1977:
Garry Braunwarth

(*Deceased)

Coin Kids program for both the ONA and the RCNA Convention Kids' auctions are looking for donations. Packages are requested to be left or mailed to:

Chris Boyer
c/o Franklin Public School
371 Franklin Street
North,
Kitchener, Ontario
N2A 1Y9

Airdrie Centennial

Free Wood of the Month of February 2012



Al Munro was able to come up with enough of these year Sept. 10-13th, 2009 woods, from Airdrie, Alberta, for all our membership. **Norm Belsten** has listed this wood in our catalogue as 8062 - 002, similar to the earlier listing 8062-001, Town of Airdrie (Alberta) Homecoming 1980, 500 qtr, B/B, round, 38mm (issued by Chamber of Commerce Homecoming Committee).



They also had t-shirts, pins, key chains, banners, flags, books, paintings, ball caps, stickers, and postcards.





Chelmsford Semi-Centennial

This is 5180-001 1960 Chelmsford, Ontario, Semi-Centennial 5000 b/b round 38mm. Founded in 1868, Chelmsford started out as an outpost on the Canadian Pacific Railway. Some say Chelmsford was named by one of the CPR engineers, who was from the United Kingdom. As with many communities in Northern Ontario, logging and fur trapping were the first industries. Having depleted the lumber in the early 1900s, Chelmsford turned to mining and agriculture to support the town's economy. Errington Mine and Nickel Offset mine were two of the largest mines in Chelmsford and both closed in the 1930s.

From 1973 to 2000, Chelmsford was part of the town of Rayside-Balfour, in the Regional Municipality of Sudbury. On January 1st, 2001, the Regional Municipality was dissolved into the single-tier City of Greater Sudbury. Today, Chelmsford has no major industries and is mostly a residential community in the City of Greater Sudbury, Ontario. Although there are still some farms producing mostly potatoes, small fruits and corn, it is mostly supported by the mining activities in the nearby communities of Onaping Falls and Copper Cliff. Chelmsford is host to an annual May fiddle festival "Fiddle Works". Notable people from Chelmsford are financier Robert Campeau, NHL hockey player Randy Carlyle, musician Chuck Labelle, actor and musician Stephane Paquette, and The Most Interesting Man Pierre Lapensee.

Within the space of a few months, the Township of Rayside (1890) and the Township of Balfour (1891) organized themselves into municipalities. Azilda, a village in the Township of Rayside, never established itself as an independent municipality. In 1909, the village of Chelmsford, located in the Township of Balfour, separated from the countryside to establish itself as a town. The township and town were run separately until 1968 when the Township of Balfour annexed the town along with the Townships of Creighton and Morgan. In 1972, Rayside and Balfour were amalgamated to form the Town of Rayside-Balfour. The amalgamated town chose to celebrate its centennial in 1991. The souvenir album prepared on this occasion is a vibrant account of a community that managed to blossom socially and economically while maintaining a deep awareness of its cultural heritage. The quilt underscores the unity which exists between Chelmsford and Azilda (1891-1991). It was created by Mrs. Carolyn Wahamaa, who worked on this project for five months. The quilt was officially presented to the Town of Rayside-Balfour during the closing ceremony on December 28, 1991. This quilt is divided into ten decades with each composition representing the progressive development of that particular period. The central piece, entitled *Between Friends*, was created in such a way as to symbolize the harmony existing in the towns of Rayside-Balfour, Azilda, and Chelmsford, as well as between Anglophone and Francophone residents, with each party maintaining its own identity. The centre square is a map of Rayside-Balfour representing the roads, railroad, lakes and an outline of the area. The words *Between Friends* and *Entre Amis* are the only words on the quilt, signifying the unity in the community.

The Centennial quilt underscores the unity which exists between Chelmsford and Azilda. It was created by Mrs. Carolyn Wahamaa, who worked on this project for five months. The quilt was officially presented to the Town of Rayside-Balfour during the closing ceremony on December 28, 1991. This quilt is divided into ten decades with each composition representing the progressive development of that particular period. The central piece, entitled *Between Friends*, was created in such a way as to symbolize the harmony existing in the towns of Rayside-Balfour, Azilda, and Chelmsford, as well as between Anglophone and Francophone residents, with each party maintaining its own identity. The railroad built by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in 1883 was the only means of transportation to reach the village. The first school in Chelmsford was built in 1889 on the site of the actual presbytery on Errington Street. In 1891, Errington Street was known as Front Street. The general store and the first hotel were located there. The Chelmsford chapel was built at the beginning of the 20th century on Front (Errington) Street and on the present site of St. Joseph's church. The lands and agricultural tools represent the abundance and fertility of farm land in this region. On July 11, 1991, a fire ignited by dryness devastated residences in Morgan Township. Damage was extensive. Hunting and trapping are illustrated by the beaver, a symbol of abundant wild life in the region.

[courtesy of Sudbury Historical Museum]



The arrival of the automobile in Rayside-Balfour. In 1912, fire once again destroyed stores and a dozen houses located on Main and Errington Streets in Chelmsford. With the help of Mr. Alphonse Desjardins, the citizens of Chelmsford could take advantage of the services offered by their first bank, one of the Caisse populaires Desjardins, founded on October 11, 1913. With the Declaration of the First World War on August 4, 1914, fourteen soldiers from Rayside Balfour prepared for combat. In 1918, the Spanish flu, also known as the 'werewolf', was responsible for the death of many people in the region. The first cheese dairy in the village of Chelmsford was built in 1915. It was located on Errington Street and belonged to Mr. Henri Vigeault. In 1922, a cooperative was formed and three other cheese dairies were built. One was located on Vermilion Lake Road, another on Morgan Road and a third one in Boninville. In 1923, certain houses in Chelmsford obtained access to the new radio network, a system which rapidly spread throughout the village. The first funeral parlor, dating from 1923, was located in Chelmsford on the first floor of Mr. Hugh J. Gratton's house, on the site of the present Caisse populaire on Main Street. In 1927, the Bell Telephone Company of Canada offered telephone services 24 hours a day. A fourth Town Hall was built on Yonge Street, on lot 26, in order to better administer the municipal affairs of Balfour Township. This building served the community until 1931. The stock market crash of 1929 brought about a world-wide Depression which affected all sectors of the economy. The illustration of the bread and the large X indicate the shortage of food brought about by the Great Depression. The mine shaft represents the end of mining operations of the Treadwell-Yukon Mining Ltd. Company in 1932.

The Depression of the 1930's ended with the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939. Among our citizens, there were 53 soldiers who risked their lives in that conflict. Of all the men and women from Chelmsford who fought in the war, four were killed in the line of duty. They were Gérard Faubert, Arthur Grouls, René Henry and Roméo Neault. In 1947, the houses were connected to a hydro electric station. After a difficult period, the citizens of the region entered upon a decade of progress. In 1949, under the guidance of Mayor Joseph Gratton and his councillors, a system of running water was installed in Chelmsford. The first two automatic fire pumps, 1921 models, were purchased in 1951. Beginning in 1951, dog sled racing become more and more popular. Among the many races held, mention must be made of the February 26, 1951 race in which Tony Landry of Azilda won with a running time of 1 hour, 14 minutes, 8 seconds. Mr. Auguste Poulin was the happy owner of the new *Star Hotel* in Azilda. In 1953, the Catholics of Azilda were happy to have their own church. Dedicated to Ste-Agnès, this church was located on the corner of Ste-Agnès and Montcalm Streets. In 1953, three classes were set up in the basement of St. Joseph's Church in Chelmsford for secondary school pupils. The following year, a modern school was built at the corner of Côté Street and Highway 144 in Chelmsford. In 1954, CKSO became the first independent television station in Canada, and proceeded to broadcast throughout the region. The same year saw the creation of the Caisse populaire Ste-Agnès (now the Caisse populaire d'Azilda). Also in 1954, in order to reduce the speed of vehicles in the town, road signs were erected to indicate a maximum speed of 30 mph, while other signs prohibited parking in certain places. In March 1956, Sudbury Aviation Limited inaugurated its flying school on Whitewater Lake in Azilda. At the time, it was the only school authorized by the government to train pilots in Northern Ontario. In 1957, an office dispensing license plates was set up in Mr. Emile A. Vallancourt's building on Errington Street. October 4, 1959, was the official opening of the Liquor Control Board of Ontario outlet on Errington Street. The Bank of Nova Scotia building was erected in Azilda in 1961. The churches of St. Alexander in Chelmsford and St. Alexander in Azilda were opened for worship on August 17, 1962, to minister to the English Catholic population in the area.

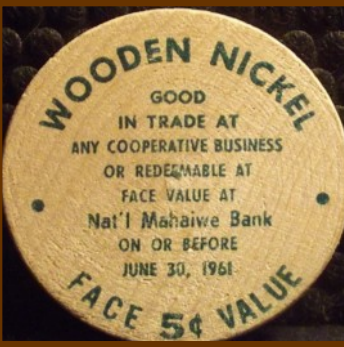
In 1964, the family of Mr. Émile Montpellier built the first golf course in the area. Located on Montpellier Street in Chelmsford, the course is still in operation today. In 1967, the federal and provincial governments subsidized more than half of the expenses incurred in the creation of a park on Côté Street. The Balfour Civic Centre was opened in Chelmsford in 1969. It contains a hall and an arena. Rayside Secondary School, a French language secondary school, was built on Montée Principale in Azilda in 1971. The Azilda Arena was built in the 1970's to serve the town's population. The first library in Chelmsford was created in 1972 and located in the basement of the old Town Hall on the corner of King and O'Connor Streets. In 1976, after moving three times, the library was then housed in the Mine-Mill offices on Errington Street. In 1980, the Azilda library opened its doors on Poulin Street. The three rings represent the 1973 amalgamation of Chelmsford, Balfour and Rayside to form the Town of Rayside-Balfour. The Town is also made up of sections of Morgan, Snider and Creighton Townships. The Sudbury Downs Racetrack was built in 1973. It included a pari-mutual betting counter and a formal dining room with a license to sell alcoholic beverages. Stables and other necessary buildings were also erected. In order to continue the tradition, a racing track was built and the following year, the racetrack was officially opened. The Chelmsford Medical Centre, located next to the library, opened its doors in 1974. The following year, the Azilda Medical Centre on Ellen Street was opened to the public.

The tenth square: On July 3, 1981, the Northern and Central Gas Company installed natural gas lines in the community. *Top Left:* The Town's new logo represents the uniqueness of the Town of Rayside-Balfour - The blue represents the sky, rivers and lakes. The green represents the land, forests and prairies. The two blocks symbolize the two components of the Town: Rayside-Balfour and Balfour-Chelmsford. At a certain point, the two blocks converge to symbolize the unity between these two components. The designation is bilingual in order to acknowledge the special character of the Town. *Top right:* The flag of the Town is also represented on this last illustration. *Below:* The Centennial logo symbolizes the Town's one hundred years of existence. - The railroad represents its beginning. The potato flower symbolizes the fertility of the soils and the cultivation of the potato in this region. The trees remind us of the forest industry and the loggers. The mine shaft represents the rock and the region's mining operations.

Barrington BiCentennial



Great
BARRINGTON
Commonwealth of Massachusetts



This 1761-1961 Great Barrington Massachusetts Bicentennial wooden token is 1-5/16 inch in diameter in good condition with a gold tone from aging. This item was good for 50 cents in trade in 1961 as part of the Chamber of Commerce festivities in celebration of this historic event. Medals were also sold. The Town of Great Barrington was settled in 1726 and incorporated in 1761. It's located in the Southwest corner of Massachusetts with a population (2009) of 7,082 (4,641 legal voters). The government is a Board of Selectmen / Town Manager and Open Town Meetings. There are 162 streets and 91 miles, and 7,264 acres of forest.



The Town celebrated its 250th Anniversary with a large parade on July 10th, 2011, and many other events.

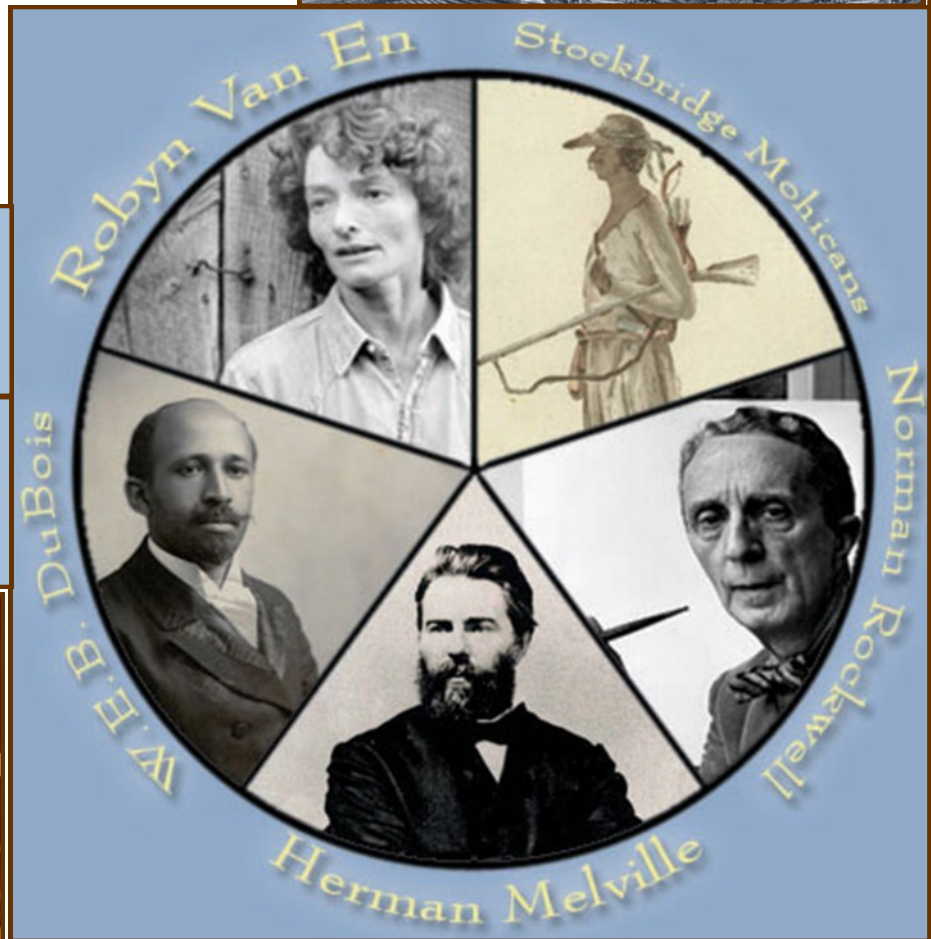
Arlo Guthrie's "Alice's Restaurant", which runs for 18-1/2 minutes, is based on true-life events that occurred in Great Barrington and the adjoining towns of Stockbridge and Lee, which is at the Old Trinity Church and was the home of Ray and Alice Brock at the time of the incidents related in the song, is at 4 Van Deusenville Road in Great Barrington.





Great Barrington offers the use of its own local currency, called BerkShare notes. There are about 844,000 BerkShare notes in circulation worth about \$801,800 at the current exchange rate of one BerkShare to 95 U.S. cents, according to program organizers. The paper money is available in denominations of one, five, ten, twenty, and fifty. Great Barrington is located in the Berkshires. The local currency is used throughout the region, proponents say that the currency gets residents to shop at local stores. The Berkshares program was launched into circulation Sept. 29th, 2006 by BerkShares Inc., with research and development assistance from the New Economics Institute. There are over 370 businesses accepting this currency which is issued from 12 branch offices at five local banks. In the first 30 months from launch, \$2.2 million worth of currency went into circulation. The bills were designed by John Isaacs and printed by Excelsior Printing on special paper with incorporated security features from Crane & Co. Businesses may return excess BerkShares to a local participating bank. 70 area non-profit groups also accept the notes as donations. Many tourists keep the notes as souvenirs. There are also 13 local brick-and-mortar office to exchange the notes. The notes feature images of local people:

- The 1 BerkShare note uses a portrait of a Mahican, the original inhabitants of the area.
- The 5 BerkShare note uses a portrait of W. E. B. Du Bois, a civil rights leader born in Great Barrington.
- The 10 BerkShare note uses a portrait of Robyn Van En, co-founder of the community supported agriculture movement at Indian Line Farm in South Egremont, Massachusetts, died in 1997.
- The 20 BerkShare note uses a portrait of Herman Melville, the author of Moby-Dick, written in Pittsfield, Massachusetts.
- The 50 BerkShare note uses a portrait of Norman Rockwell, a painter who lived in Stockbridge, Massachusetts



Old Fort Niagara



Standing on a bluff above Lake Ontario not far from Niagara Falls, Old Fort Niagara has dominated the entrance to the Niagara River since 1726. The fort played an important role in the struggles of France, Great Britain, and the United States to control the Great Lakes region of North America, and also helped shape the destinies of the Iroquois (Six Nations) peoples and the nation of Canada. Today Old Fort Niagara is a National Historic Landmark and New York State Historic Site that welcomes more than 100,000 visitors every year. It offers a unique collection of original military architecture and fortifications from the 18th Century and the 19th Century, as well as living history events and programs, historical exhibits and collections, archaeology, and education. Old Fort Niagara—and additional 20th century U.S. Army buildings in adjacent Fort Niagara State Park—is operated by the not-for-profit Old Fort Niagara Association in cooperation with, and under license from, the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, & Historic Preservation. It is almost entirely self-funding, depending largely on admission fees, museum shop sales, memberships, and fundraisers to carry out the Association's missions of preservation, research, and education.

The history of Old Fort Niagara spans more than 300 years. During the colonial wars in North America a fort at the mouth of the Niagara River was vital, for it controlled access to the Great Lakes and the westward route to the heartland of the continent. With the completion of the Erie Canal in 1825, however, the strategic value of Fort Niagara diminished. It nonetheless remained an active military post well into the 20th century.

The three flags flown daily above the parade ground symbolize the nations which have held Fort Niagara. Each competed for the support of a fourth nation: the powerful Iroquois Confederacy. The French established the first post here, Fort Conti, in 1679. Its successor, Fort Denonville (1687-88) was equally short lived. In 1726 France finally erected a permanent fortification with the construction of the impressive "French Castle." Britain gained control of Fort Niagara in 1759, during the French & Indian War, after a nineteen-day siege. The British held the post throughout the American Revolution but were forced, by treaty, to yield it to the United States in 1796. Fort Niagara was recaptured by the British in 1813. It was ceded to the United States a second time in 1815 at the end of the War of 1812. This was Fort Niagara's last armed conflict, and it thereafter served as a peaceful border post. The garrison expanded beyond the walls following the Civil War. Fort Niagara was a barracks and training station for American soldiers throughout both World Wars. The last army units were withdrawn in 1963. Today, the U.S. Coast Guard represents the only military presence on the site.

Old Fort Niagara was restored between 1926 and 1934. It is operated today by the Old Fort Niagara Association, Inc. (who issued the woods), a not-for-profit organization, in cooperation with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Admission fees, Museum Shop sales, grants and donations provide support for operation of the site. Membership in the Old Fort Niagara Association is open to all.

Wooden souvenir necklace shown here.





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CAWMC is a member of RCNA
 and the SOC of CAWMC is a
 member of the ONA



Interior Coins Ltd.

1969 Kamloops, B.C. Wooden Nickel Token is for Kamloops interior Coins, 677 Seymour Street, Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2H1, annual sales under 1/2 million, 3 employees, phone 250-372-1377.



This dealer is not listed on the Canadian Association of Numismatics Dealers membership list, and a website doesn't seem to exist, so unsure of the status of Interior Coins Ltd. Unsure what was significant about 1969 that 3 different woods were issued that year. Perhaps a CAWMC member could add more information after reading this.

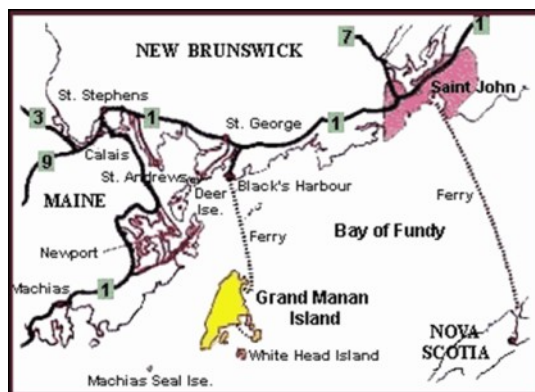
9400-002A, 1969 BL/BL, round, 38mm, INTERIOR COINS LTD., QTY?
 9400-002B 1969 BL/BLANK, round, 38mm, INTERIOR COINS LTD., QTY?
 9400-002C 1969 BL/BL round, size?, INTERIOR COINS LTD. C/W DATE, QTY?

Rotary of Grand Manan Island #7810



3310-001, ROTARY FESTIVAL, 1980, 300, BL/BL-B, round, 38mm
 3310-002, ROTARY FESTIVAL, 1981, 100, GR/B, round, 44mm
 3310-003, ROTARY FESTIVAL, 1981, 200, B/B, round, 38mm
 3310-004, ROTARY FESTIVAL, 1982, 300, B/B, round, 44mm
 3310-005B, ROTARY FESTIVAL PN, 1981, 200, B/PN, round, 38mm
 3310-006, ROTARY FESTIVAL, 1983, 300, B/GR, round, 38mm
 3310-007, ROTARY FESTIVAL, 1984, 200, B/GR, round, 38mm
 3310-008, ROTARY FESTIVAL (PN), 1984, 15, B/PN, round, 38mm
 3310-009, ROTARY FESTIVAL SPORTS AWARD, 1983, 200, B/PN, round, 38mm
 3310-010, ROTARY FESTIVAL, 1985, 75, B/B, round, 38mm
 3310-011, ROTARY FESTIVAL, 1986, 75, B/B, round, 38mm
 3310-012, ROTARY FESTIVAL, 1987, 200, B/B, round, 38mm
 3310-013, ROTARY FESTIVAL SPORTS AWARD, 1987, 300, B/PN, round, 38mm
 3310-016, ROTARY FESTIVAL 88, 1988, 200, B/B, round, 38mm
 3310-017, ROTARY FESTIVAL 89, 1989, 100, B/B, round, 38mm
 3310-018, ROTARY FESTIVAL 90, 1990, 100, B/B, round, 38mm
 3310-019, ROTARY FESTIVAL 90, 1990, 100, GR/PN, round, 38mm





The 31st Annual Rotary Festival (Grand Manan - Queen of the Bay of Fundy Islands) was held July 28th-31st, 2011 at Grand Harbour. The first festival was held 1980, and this wood (above) is from the 9th festival held July 1988.

July is busy for Grand Manan Rotary with an annual golf tournament, Bluegrass, BBQ, RunNBEvent 1/2 Marathon, and the Annual Festival (2011 included Yellow Submarine Beatlemania, Parade, Games, Magic Show, Rock'n'Roll Variety Show, Farmer's Market, Skeet Shooting, Firemen's Muster, Fireworks, Singspiration, Lobster Roll Supper).

This small "but mighty" club holds many events all year to raise funds for projects which include Rotary Isle Estates, African water projects, Clef Pallet, Polio Plus, Insulin Pumps, Swallowtail Lighthouse Restoration Project, local Scholarship Program, and many more.



Great Wood Deals 4 U!

David Phillips ("Rusty") rustynbetty@telus.net will be featuring an opportunity in each Timber Talk issue over the next few months. This issue is on Alberta, next likely will be Saskatchewan and Manitoba, then eventually Ontario, Quebec, and finally Maritime Provinces. These deals will all be for "batch" lots, shipped to one buyer in one shipment. The quantity and price is very reasonable so even if you would end up with some doubles, it's probably worth it to get the ones you are missing, and then you can sell or trade the rest.

How this came about is **Rusty** purchased a large collection but it was unorganized, and so **Rusty** has been sorting them out and matching them up to **Norm's** numbers. To quote **Rusty**, everything is "willy, nilly" and that's why this is taking him so long.

This issue's "**Rusty's Deal**" is for a lot of 100 woods (87 different rounds and 13 different flats) all from Alberta and referenced to **Norm's** numbers. The lot is \$65 plus postage. The deal is HOT for ONLY good up to and including February 14th, 2012, so e-mail your interest to **Rusty** before you get shutout! After that, **Rusty** will take a different route to distribute these woods.